



Vol. 6, No. 4
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March 1, 1959



"DON'T LOOK NOW BUT I THINK WE'RE BEING FOLLOWED"

Facts Expose Bunkum on 'Labor Costs'

Oh, ain't it awful how those unions keep jacking up labor costs!

It has reached the point where it takes \$8.27 cents worth of labor to manufacture a \$300 automatic washing machine!

That's right; when a family buys a \$300 washing machine, only \$8.27 goes to pay the men in the factory for manufacturing that machine. The other \$290-odd is distributed amongst a large number of other people.

Advertising alone, for example, eats up \$18.52 of the \$300 purchase price.

Recently, the Brookings Institution, an independent research agency in Washington, surveyed the component costs of a typical automatic washer retailing for \$299.95. The study showed that this price, paid by the housewife, is split up as follows among the various people who have a hand in making the washer and delivering it to the customer.

MANUFACTURING

direct material cost	\$ 74.87
direct labor cost	8.27
factory overhead	10.61
transportation	5.46
taxes	17.62
advertising	9.83
development	12.32
field service guarantees	2.95
sales and distribution expense	3.90
administrative and other exp.	6.86
total manufacturing cost	\$152.69
profit	3.28
manufacturer's selling price	\$155.97

WHOLESALING

cost from manufacturer	\$155.97
salaries, travel, commissions	12.74
occupancy	1.93
office expense	1.60
bad debt24
advertising and promotion88
taxes75
total wholesaling cost	\$174.11
profit	4.19
wholesaler's selling price	\$178.30

RETAILING

cost from wholesaler	\$178.30
owners' and manager's salaries	10.81
office salaries	6.31
salesmen's pay	17.13
servicemen's wages and exp.	15.32
vehicle expense	7.20
other administrative expense	5.10
occupancy	7.51
advertising	7.81
bad debt	60
all other expenses	8.71
delivery, installation, demonstration	21.03
total retailing cost	\$285.83
profit	14.12
retailer's selling price	\$299.95

Bankers Get Big Pay Raise from Ike

WASHINGTON—The money lenders are faring well under the Eisenhower Administration. They are getting a higher rate of interest for the money they lend to the U.S. government and therefore interest rates in general are higher.

When World War II ended, the national debt was about \$280 billion. The interest payments on this debt were about \$4.7 billion a year.

Now the debt is not much higher—about \$283 billion—but the interest payments are amounting to more than \$8 billion a year.

During World War II, the going interest rate on long-term U.S. Bonds was 2½ percent a year. Today, the going rate on long-term U.S. Bonds is over 4 percent a year.

Most of the interest is collected by banks, insurance companies and very



LABOR WELCOME is given Free Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt during his visit to Washington by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Mayor and Mrs. Brandt were guests of Pres. and Mrs. Meany at a dinner attended also by AFL-CIO officers and the German ambassador.

AFL-CIO Gives Full Backing To Labor Bill in Senate

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the Administration to "stop playing politics" with labor-management reform legislation and support the Kennedy-Ervin bill now pending in a Senate labor subcommittee.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the Federation will not support the Kennedy-Ervin bill if Title 6 containing non-controversial amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act is removed.

The council accused the Eisenhower Administration of "seeking to make political capital by defeating the bill" and warned its tactics will not deceive Congress.

The Administration's political objective has been handled by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who the council said, had first supported a bill containing provisions "mostly of an anti-union character" and now "seems to be aligning himself with those who oppose any Taft-Hartley revision in a reform bill."

Opposition to Title 6 provisions of the Kennedy-Ervin measure will "play into the hands of those who want punitive anti-labor legislation or into the hands of those corrupt elements who want no legislation at all in this field," the council warned.

The council added that "while we intend to press vigorously for the repeal of Sec. 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act, we have not made repeal of this section the price of our support of reform legislation."

The council also:

Called for speedy enactment of the

Kennedy-Karsten Unemployment Standards bill and increased public assistance for workers not protected by unemployment compensation benefits.

Approved a report of the Ethical Practices Committee endorsing the consent trusteeship arrangement entered into between the Jewelry Workers and Meany and the appointment of a trustee to administer the affairs of the union, and ordering the termination of the employment by the union of former Pres. Joseph Morris and Sec.-Treas. Hyman J. Powell.

The council will retain jurisdiction over the matter pending reports from the trustee.

Set up a four-man committee to investigate an application by the Intl. Longshoremen's Association for readmission to the federation which will report back at the next Executive Council meeting. Meany named Richard F. Walsh, chairman; Joseph N. Curran, Jacob S. Potofsky and David Dubinsky.

Meany said a letter from the ILA cited improvements in the union since 1954 in collective bargaining agreements and health and welfare provisions.

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132 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N. Y.
Telephone: WI 7-9303

Max GreenbergPresident
Alvin E. HeapsSec.-Treasurer
Jack PaleyExec. Secretary
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail,
Exec. Vice-Presidents

Max SteinbockEditor
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor
Stanley GlaubachArt Editor
Robert Dobbs, Hilbert Elson
Assistant Editors

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AFL-CIO Demands Government Act on Jobless

SAN JUAN, P.R. (PAI)—The blunt warning that the United States will have between five and six million "permanently unemployed" unless prompt action to boost the economy is taken, was issued by AFL-CIO President George Meany here at the mid-winter meeting of the Executive Council. Unemployment rose to 4,700,000 in January, and it was feared that February would be worse.

The AFL-CIO president said flatly that the way technology was advancing and production increasing "we would have to shoot 10 percent of the population or see to it that their income is increased."

At the same time Meany expressed his personal conviction that "everything indicates that we must have a shorter work week."

Meany added that the shorter work week could be achieved through collective bargaining and that undoubtedly



Lines of jobless workers like these are still forming in unemployment insurance offices in many parts of the United States. While unemployment continues at abnormally high levels, the cost of living is still rising and hit an all-time peak in New York City last month.

Mass Meeting in Capital

A mass meeting of unemployed in Washington to dramatize the plight of the jobless, and to demand action by the government, has been called by the AFL-CIO. Pres. George Meany announced. A committee headed by Walter Reuther will set a date for the conference and plan its agenda.

this would be reflected in federal legislation just as has happened in the past. The Executive Council went on record for a national 35-hour week through amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act, with time and one-half for overtime.

Political action plans to reinforce the labor movement's legislative efforts were discussed at a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) during the Executive Council meeting. Participating in the COPE sessions was RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, who is a member of the Administrative Committee. The other four top officers of the International union—Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, Exec. Sec. Jack Paley and Exec. Vice-Presidents Arthur Osman and Alex

Bail—were also on hand during the meeting.

In a press conference mostly devoted to the state of the American economy and the continuance of high unemployment, Meany declared that it was not enough that "we do as well this year as we did last year."

"To do that means stagnation, actually means falling behind at a disastrous rate," he continued. "Each year our work force goes up about one percent, or more than 600,000. Each year our productive capacity and our needs go up."

Only 26% Re-employed

Meany pointed out that 20 months ago the steel industry was working at 76 percent capacity. Today it is also working at 76 percent of an even larger capacity, yet is doing it "with 100,000 less workers."

He also noted that since last May the United States had recovered 76 percent of the amount of production it has lost during the recession. "Yet," he added, "we have re-employed only about 26 percent of the men who were laid off during the recession."

"The government doesn't seem to be concerned about these facts," he told the

press, "but we are. We find it a situation that should scare all of us, for it means that we will have 5 to 6 million permanently unemployed if it is allowed to continue."

"And if we allow it to continue we will be giving the Communists justification for their claims that capitalism contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction."

Asked whether the AFL-CIO would support its affiliates in their drive for higher wages, Meany replied that "we need more income and more purchasing power and I would say that we would expect our unions to fight for higher wages in their collective bargaining."

Answering the Eisenhower Administration's "economy" drive with its stubborn insistence on balancing the budget, the AFL-CIO took a clear position that what is needed is expansion of the economy and not stagnation. In line with this, the Council criticized caustically the President's budget and tax proposals and called for an expanded program of needed domestic social legislation.

The Council took an especially strong line on extension of minimum wage protection, declaring that today's Fair Labor

Standards Act, which is now twenty years old, is "inadequate."

"The \$1 minimum wage," it said, "was already too low when enacted four years ago and is now so outmoded that it does not provide even subsistence living for low-wage workers and their families, much less permit them to enjoy a decent standard of living."

"What is worse, even this minimum wage is denied to millions of low-paid workers in service trades and other un-covered industries who desperately need the law's protection."

The Council called on Congress to "take steps now to correct these glaring deficiencies in the law," and to include 10,000,000 workers under the law, saying there is "not the slightest excuse for continuance of the widespread exemptions now in the law."

"In addition to broadening coverage, Congress should also increase the minimum wage to at least \$1.25 an hour," the Council declared.

The pressing health needs of the nation also occupied the attention of the Council. It issued a statement declaring that there is "urgent and immediate need to improve health care available to many in our population, to encourage new developments in financing and organization of health care, and to provide for adequate financing of medical education, medical research and medical and hospital facilities."

Ask Health Care for Aged

The union leaders strongly urged enactment of the Forand Bill which would provide health benefits for aged persons retired under social security.

Congress should increase social security benefits "to more adequate levels," the Council declared, "especially through lifting the earnings ceiling from \$4,800 to \$6,000 and by computing benefits of persons with many years of coverage on their years of highest earnings."

The Council expressed "shock" that in the face of official reports of the growing might of the Soviet Union, the Eisenhower Administration had not recommended the expenditure of a "single dollar" to meet the shortage of classrooms in the United States. It described the President's own aid program as actually "designed not to help education but to help banking" and declared that the plan would not help those communities which need help most.

New Bills in Congress Seek Pay Floor Extension

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The opening shot has been fired in the fight to secure extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act protection to seven million additional workers and a Federal minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour.

Companion bills have been introduced into both houses of Congress. Senators John F. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) and Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) have introduced the bill in the Senate with Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D.-Pa.) a co-sponsor. Rep. James Roosevelt (D.-Calif.) has introduced the measure in the House of Representatives.

The biggest group of new employees covered in the bill are those in large retail establishments, including restaurants, and number about 4.5 million workers. Also covered would be substantial groups in construction, wholesale firms and large service establishments such as laundry and cleaning establishments and hotels.

Exempted would be laundering and cleaning establishments with sales of less than \$250,000 annually; retail and service firms and taxi companies with sales of less than \$500,000, and transit companies under \$50,000. Small family establishments also are specifically excluded.

In a joint statement, Kennedy, Morse and Roosevelt declared:

"These amendments will correct in part one of the most shocking but least publicized economic and moral crises facing Americans today—the fact that millions of hard-working citizens cannot earn enough, no matter how many hours they toil, to maintain themselves and their families at a higher level than bare subsistence."

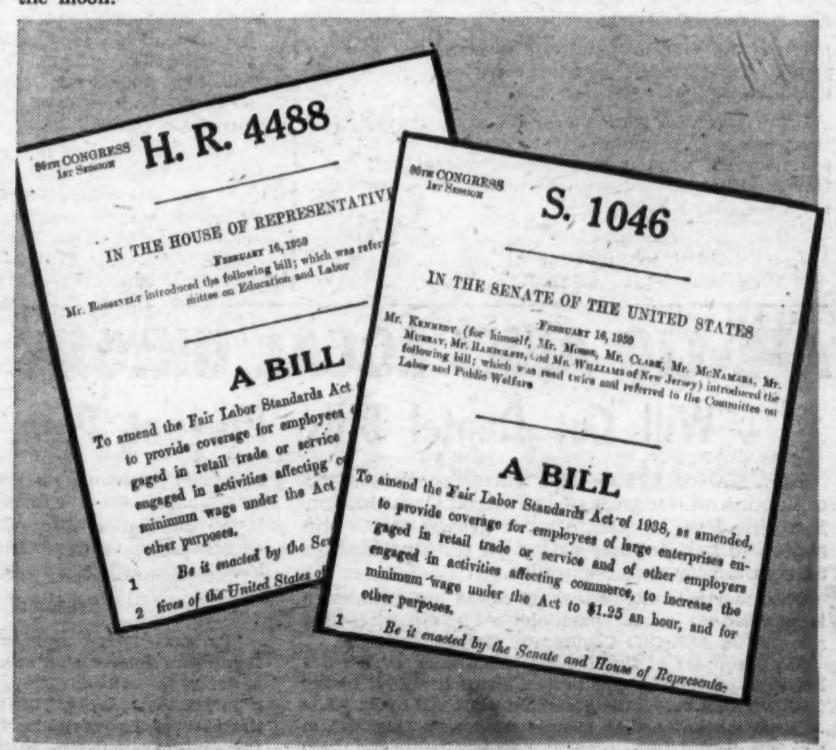
The present \$1 minimum wage is even less adequate in 1959 than the original 25c minimum was in 1938. Contrary to the expressed intention of Congress twenty-one years ago, the lowest paid workers have fallen farther and farther behind the average wage-earner. Moreover, a smaller proportion of our Nation's work force has wage-hour protection today than had such protection in 1938.

"The failure of our national economy to rally as quickly as predicted from last year's slump can be traced directly to a lack of consumer buying power among the lowest paid workers."

"If a third of the employed wage-earners are hard put to meet the cost of food and shelter, they cannot buy enough automobiles, appliances or houses to put America back on its feet."

"It is bad enough that we have fallen behind the Soviet Union in the science of rocketry and ballistic missiles. If we also fail in our economy—if mil-

lions of Americans cannot achieve 'freedom from fear' or 'freedom from want'—the impact on world opinion will be greater than a Soviet Union expedition to the moon."



JUST OFF THE PRESS: Bills calling for extension of minimum wage legislation to retail and other excluded workers have been introduced in the Senate and House.

Court Slaps Down NLRB For Denial of Free Speech

SAN FRANCISCO (PAI)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has issued a decision slapping down the National Labor Relations Board for denying a union free speech as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

The court threw out an NLRB decision that tried to stop members of the International Association of Machinists from publishing the name of a non-union firm on an unfair list.

The Machinist, IAM publication, quotes the union's chief counsel, Plato E. Papps, as saying the decision will have wide influence on similar cases in which the NLRB has issued orders against unions using "Do Not Patronize" lists in organizing.

The recent order against the United Rubber Workers and its newspaper in the case of O'Sullivan Heels has attracted the widest attention.

The IAM case involved members of Lodge 942 at Spokane, Wash., who sought to win recognition and a union shop contract from the Alloy Manufacturing Co. Failing to win a majority of the employees and an agreement with the company, the union placed a single picket on duty at the plant. The picket marched for nearly a year.

His sign originally said "This firm is non-union." Later the sign was changed to read "Non-union employees unfair." Late in July, 1956, at the union's request, the Spokane Central Labor Council placed Alloy Manufacturing Co. on its "We Do Not Patronize" lists, published in the Labor World, the Council's official publication. In addition, the union directly asked several of Alloy's customers not to patronize the company.

The company filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB. The examiner recommended in favor of the union but the board reversed him and ordered the union to stop "discriminating."

The union refused to remove Alloy from the unfair list and the NLRB asked the Ninth Circuit Court to issue an order to enforce the ruling.

The court turned down the board, declaring:

"We consider the conduct of the union in the area of listing and persuasion, excepting picketing, to be within the general protection of the First Amendment guaranteeing freedom of speech."

'Unfair' Cases Mounting

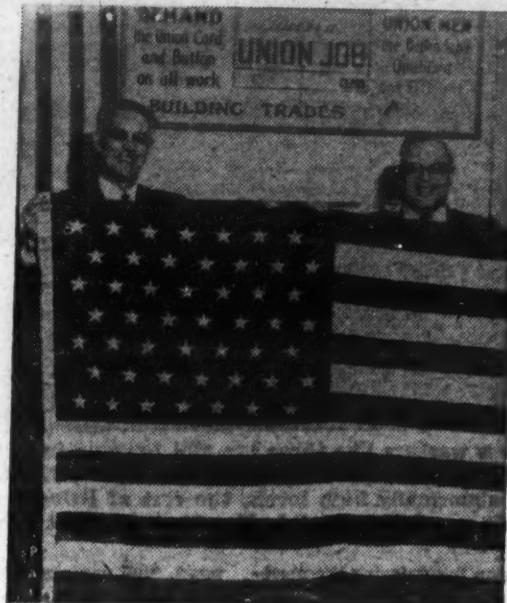
WASHINGTON (PAI) — Labor-management tension which began to build up about a year ago has been sharply reflected by unfair labor practices charges filed with NLRB which have been growing at steadily increasing record rates.

During the last quarter of 1958 the number of charges filed against employers reached an all-time high while the total number of unfair practices cases also reached an all-time high.

The NLRB General Counsel also issued 249 complaints—the greatest number ever issued in any one quarter."

Latest statistics from the NLRB show that during the last three months of 1958 there were 2,219 complaints filed against employers, representing an increase of 61 percent over the number filed during the same period in 1957.

Unfair practices complaints against unions totaled 820, representing an increase of only 14 percent over the fourth quarter of 1957.



UNION PRODUCED: A. J. Haughney, director of Oregon AFL-CIO Union Label Department, right, presents first 49-star flag made in Portland, Oregon, to Pres. Glenn Blake, of Multnomah County Labor Council. The flag selvage carries union label of United Garment Workers.

125,000 in Textile in South Get Raise, But Still Trail

NEW YORK (PAI)—The Textile Workers Union of America now estimates that more than 125,000 non-union workers in Southern textile mills have been given wage boosts since announcement that the Cannon Mills in North Carolina would start paying a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage as of Feb. 16.

Based on all previous experience it is estimated that this increase will sweep the South within a matter of weeks.

TWUA's Research Director Sol Barkin figured that the boost would amount to about \$110,000,000 a year in straight-time wages for the 550,000 Southern textile workers. The increase is expected to average between 7 and 8 percent.

In addition to the fact that textile profits have been showing improvement and that textile management was soundly criticized during the Pastore Senate hearings, there is much evidence that the initiative taken by Cannon may have been due to a stepped-up unionization drive in the plant during the past few months.

While the "voluntary" increases have been welcomed, the textile unions are by no means satisfied that the boosts are anywhere nearly adequate. TWUA statistics show that wages in Southern textile mills have gone up only 26½ cents during the past nine years while wages in autos have gone up 90 cents, in steel \$1.05 and the durable goods industries in general, 88½ cents.

That leaves a textile deficit of between 59 and 79 cents an hour.

It also has been pointed out that Southern textile workers wage rates are far below organized industries in the South. In Alabama, for example, the textile average is \$1.38 while most other organized industries run between \$1.96 and \$2.70 an hour.

AFL-CIO ASKS LOCAL UNIONS BACK WATER FLUORIDATION 'Will Cut Dental Bills, Prevent Pain, Assure Better Health for Americans'

NEW YORK CITY—The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization is urging local and state labor groups across the nation to help initiate action on the fluoridation of community water supplies.

The labor federation's support of the health measure is outlined in a new pamphlet—"Fluoridation"—just released by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

"This support of fluoridation is based on labor's belief that prevention and protection of health is better than the best cure," the pamphlet states. It adds: "The AFL-CIO believes that prompt action on fluoridation will cut dental bills, prevent needless pain, and help assure better health for the American people."

The pamphlet urges labor groups to join with other community organizations "in sponsoring an educational

campaign, enlisting medical and dental support, circulating petitions and pressing for public hearings."

The publication also calls attention to the formal support given to fluoridation by the AFL-CIO dating back to the federation's founding convention in 1955.

'Practical, Harmless'

"In recent years a growing number of cities have found that fluoridation of water, while not affecting its taste, is an effective, practical and harmless way of reducing tooth decay," the pamphlet points out. It cites the case of Philadelphia, the first city of more than two million population to fluoridate its water, where a reduction of 43 percent in tooth extractions and a 50 percent reduction in dental cavities were noted during the first four years of water fluoridation.

NAM Asked to Prove Ed Murrow-Labor 'Plot'

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The National Association of Manufacturers' charge that a recent CBS radio broadcast, "The Business of Sex," narrated by Edward R. Murrow, is a labor plot, has been getting a workout of late.

In New York, police are stepping up the activities against the "business of sex." One raid was conducted on the headquarters of a 15-20 call girl ring involved in business love-for-sale operations.

In Washington, Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department, has asked Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) to call Edward L. Maher, vice president for public relations for the NAM, before his Select Senate Committee, to state the basis of the NAM's allegation of a conspiracy between Murrow and organized labor.

Previously, Al Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists and chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, had asked the McClellan Committee to look into the problem.

Whitehouse wrote McClellan that an editorial in The NAM News "alleged that organized labor had in some way conspired with Mr. Murrow and CBS in an effort to divert your committee from its investigations of labor union activities."

"This calls into question the ethical standards of the National Association of Manufacturers," said Whitehouse, "which should be made to prove its allegations or to apologize to Mr. Murrow, CBS, the legitimate labor movement and your committee."

The IUD official pointed out that disclosures by the McClellan Committee in the past showed the use of call girls by a few officials of some labor organizations.

"These disclosures were headlined across the country in a manner that gave an entirely false and unfortunate impression of the legitimate labor movement," Whitehouse wrote.

Later when the press reported about call girls used by the General Electric Supply Company, a subsidiary of General Electric, the entire matter was permitted to die.

A Blow Below the Belt

BOSTON (PAI)—Here is how newspapers can slant news against unions:

The FBI arrested Bernard J. Ezhaya for having in his possession \$50,000 of securities stolen from two Canadian banks. An industrial relations counselor, Ezhaya represented such firms as Electric Boat Co., Bates Manufacturing Co., and Collins & Ackerman, Inc. In 1938 he was hired briefly as an organizer for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The stories described Ezhaya simply as a "former textile union organizer."

R-T-W Crowd Still at It

LOS ANGELES (PAI)—The clobbering which the "right to work" people took in California last November does not seem to have stopped their efforts. "The 'right to work' fight is far from over," Robert Paxton, president of General Electric, told a Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce banquet. GE threw heavy resources into the fight for the compulsory open shop.

Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Services, commenting on the pamphlet, explained:

"Our program to encourage the fluoridation of water supplies is based upon the most competent professional advice."

"Fluoridation has worked in 1,500 communities, and we think it works for the benefit of people—especially children—throughout the country."

The CSA director termed fluoridation "medically effective, economically efficient and legally sound."

"It is the biggest health bargain in the market today," he added.

CSA is the AFL-CIO's operational arm in the social welfare field. More than 150 full-time staff members throughout the country are engaged in labor's community service work.



UP GO WAGES for 14 employees of H. Kahn's, women's and children's wear store in New York, as contract is signed with Retail Dry Goods and Chain Store Employees Local 1102. Signing for the union is Bus. Rep. David Silverbush. To left, representing the employer, is Leon Griser, executive director of New York Retail Dry Goods Ass'n. The pretty young ladies are Shop Stewards Emerita Vasquez and Edith Aponte. Standing is Griser's assistant, Leonard Gerstein.

Big Gains Mark First Pact At East Side Clothes Shop

NEW YORK CITY—The employees of H. Kahn's, a women's and children's wear store on New York's Lower East Side, gained big wage increases and other solid union benefits in their first contract, it was reported by Pres. N. Jerome Kaplan of Local 1102, Retail Dry Goods and Chain Store employees Union.

Increases in pay ranging up to 35% and sharp reduction in hours are a result of the new agreement. The employees had worked an irregular schedule that included Saturdays and Sundays for as many as 54 hours a week. Wages averaged \$55. The new pact calls for a 5-day 40-hour week; employees now working Sundays will be off Saturdays plus one week day; those working Saturdays will be off Sundays and one week day.

Job security and 52-weeks employment through the year are also guaranteed by the contract.

Other gains are coverage by a welfare plan including hospitalization, surgery,

disability payments, a retirement plan and life insurance; two weeks paid vacation (there was none before) and 9½ paid holidays.

Negotiations were led by Business Rep. David Silverbush, assisted by Stewards Edith Aponte and Emerita Vasquez. Representing H. Kahn's was Leon Griser, executive director of the New York Retail Dry Goods Ass'n.

The new '1102' members at Kahn's are now active in the organization of other shops in the area, Silverbush said.

Local 1102 represents the employees of such large shops as Lerner's and Lane's as well as those of more than a thousand small shops in the five boroughs of New York City.

Raise at Quaker In Depew, N.Y.

DEPEW, N.Y.—Pay hikes and other gains have been won by members of Local 115 employed at the Quaker Oats Co. here in a renewal of their contract, it was reported by Regional Director Al Evanoff.

RWDSUers in the local plant make the Quaker "Muffet." Though a small group, Evanoff said, they are an active part of the Quaker Council, which is made up of a number of Quaker locals throughout the country.

The contract renewal calls for freezing into basic wages a previously granted cost-of-living increase of 18 cents an hour, plus a general increase of six cents. Employees in the mechanical department receive two additional cents. Next year, six cents is to be added to the wage increase. The contract expires Dec. 22, 1960.

The settlement establishes a minimum rate of \$1.90 for women workers and \$2.03 for male general help. Also won was three weeks vacation after ten years of service and three days paid leave in the case of death in an employee's immediate family.

Negotiations, led by Evanoff and Local 115 Pres. Walter Cyneksi, were carried on by a committee including Adeline C. Fisher, Lester Fowler, Thomas M. Near and Donald E. Meides.

'670' Members in Blood Bank

NEW YORK CITY—A group of Local 670 members have joined the blood bank operated by the Mid-Bronx Community Council. The members, who are building service employees, work for the Mercury Management Corp. Shop Steward John Finger, who initiated the program, pointed out that the benefits of the blood bank "represent another step forward in the protection of our members and their families." The cost per member is only \$1 per year.

'1199' Hospital Drive Still Speeding Ahead; First Contract Nears

NEW YORK CITY—The campaign to organize 30,000 workers in voluntary hospitals into the RWDSU's Retail Drug Local 1199 continues to race ahead with lightning rapidity. The past two weeks saw four more hospitals go "over the top" with majorities enrolled in '1199'—making a total of nine hospitals already solidly organized—and at four additional hospitals majority organization is expected in a matter of days.

Coupled with this news was the announcement by '1199' Pres. Leon J. Davis that the first signed contract in the voluntary hospital campaign is imminent at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx. The 900 workers at Montefiore were the first to organize and win union recognition in the current campaign. An election in December saw the Montefiore workers voting for '1199' by 626 to 31.

Terms of the agreement were not made public pending ratification by the workers at pre-strike Thursday night, Feb. 26, but it was understood that the agreement calls for substantial wage boosts. Wages in the voluntary hospitals are incredibly low, with some hospitals paying as little as \$30 a week for full-time jobs.

As Local 1199 moved towards settlement with Montefiore, a pattern of stalling by management of other hospitals was unfolding. The union's requests for meetings with the directors of four hospitals where majorities were reached weeks ago—Mount Sinai, Brooklyn Jewish, Beth David and Bronx Hospital—have been put off with varied excuses, and Davis reported the workers are expressing growing anger and resentment over the delays.

At four more hospitals—Beth El, Flower-Fifth Avenue, Beth Israel and Knickerbocker—majorities were reached

in the past week, and requests for collective bargaining have been sent to the directors. With close to 200 application cards for membership in '1199' arriving at the union every day, four additional hospitals—Lenox Hill, University, Long Island Jewish and Polyclinic—are close to majorities, and at other hospitals the drive continues to move ahead at an unprecedented speed.

The RWDSU, on the initiative of Pres. Max Greenberg, has been assisting Local 1199 financially and otherwise in its campaign to organize the voluntary hospitals.

Higher Rates Won in Mass. At Bunny Bear Toy Co.

EVERETT, Mass.—A new two-year contract with the Bunny Bear Co. won by Local 585A provides a five-cent-an-hour wage increase and higher piece-work rates for the toy firm's employees, it was reported by New England Regional Director Thomas J. Leone.

The workers also gained a revised time-work schedule in the new agreement, permitting them to reach the top rate of their classifications within three months. Under terms of the pact, the company will pay part of the cost of hospital and surgical insurance for its employees.



Agreement on jurisdiction was reached by, l. to r., '906' Pres. Joseph McCarthy, RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg and '1199' Rosenzweig and Joseph McCarthy, seated, and George Surtes and Joseph O'Brien.



N.Y. Locals Cooperate on Jurisdiction

NEW YORK CITY—Two examples of cooperation among RWDSU locals in the New York area last month provided renewed evidence of how potential differences can be amicably settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Contracts with the Sun-Ray Drug Co. chain covering the firm's Long Island stores, formerly held by Retail Cigar and Luncheonette Employees Local 906, were turned over to Retail Drug Employees Local 1199, while several luncheonettes under '1199' agreements were transferred to '906'.

At the same time, Local 906 turned over the Sun-Ray store in Scarsdale to Local 305, which has jurisdiction in Westchester County, and is thus in better position to serve the employees of that store.

The action by the locals was the outgrowth of discussions that took place just before the Chicago convention of the RWDSU last June, when Pres. Max Greenberg, '1199' Pres. Leon J. Davis and '906' Pres. Joseph McCarthy worked out a formula on jurisdiction of the respective locals. The formula provides not only for jurisdiction over both drugstores and luncheonettes, but also for a transfer of members in the event a particular store is converted from one category to the other.

Pres. Greenberg hailed the transfer of jurisdiction as being "in the best interest of the union and its members" and paid tribute to the "maturity, intelligence and genuine leadership qualities" of the local officers who had carried it out. The transfer took place in the offices of RWDSU on Feb. 20.

The Midwest

4th Broughton Dairy Organized in RWDSU; \$5 to \$20 Hikes Won

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. Va.—The employees of another Broughton's Dairy branch have won their first RWDSU contract and, with it, gains representing pay increases ranging from \$5 to \$30 a week.

44 Routemen Join RWDSU In Columbus

COLUMBUS, O.—A date for a representation election among the 44 route salesmen of the Atlas Line and Industrial Supply Co. was being awaited here last week by Local 379, Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported.

The laundry salesmen had first formed their own organization and elected a spokesman to negotiate with management. "But after one meeting with the company," Ingles said, "they found out how helpless an unaffiliated group can be."

When they later sought the aid of an attorney, one Merrill Brothers, he advised them not to remain an independent group, but to join a real union, specifically Local 379. Over 95% of them did exactly that and learned about the union way at a meeting addressed by Brothers, Ingles and Regional Director Jerry Hughes.

The company, asked for recognition of the new group, replied that it preferred to have things worked out by the National Labor Relations Board. The union accordingly filed its petition for an election.

Ingles explained that attorney Brothers is a strong pro-union practitioner. He ran for office in the past two local elections, supported by organized labor but was defeated both times.

"But," Ingles reflected, "your friends might lose the race, but you don't lose their friendship."



DEPRESSED AREA VICTIMS: For Caleb Blanton of Harlan, Kentucky and his family there has been no upsurge from the recession. Unemployed for 9 months, and only partially employed before that, this 42-year-old member of the United Mine Workers has exhausted all unemployment benefits. When this picture was taken his wife Lula and the four boys—2 to 15—had no food in their two room shack but a pan of corn bread. Harlan County reports 10,000 union coal miners out of work.

The two-year pact also provides a number of other solid union benefits, it was reported by Int'l Rep. William Kee, who led the organizing campaign and the contract negotiations for this newest unit of Local 379.

Other Broughton branches under contract to the RWDSU are located in Huntington and in Charleston, W. Va., and in Marietta, O. Employees of the United Dairy in New Martinsville won their first Local 379-contract last summer.

Commission rates in the new Broughton agreement were set at 13% the first year and 14% the second for retail sales. Rates for wholesale sales were fixed at 8% the first year and 8½% the second. These increases will bring about the substantial boost in earnings, Kee pointed out.

In addition, the workers won full seniority, grievance procedure, union shop and a sound vacation schedule. Employees will receive 12 days off with pay the first year and 24 days off with pay the second year, plus six days of paid sick leave.

Newly elected officers of the new RWDSU shop are: Chairman Delbert Dook; Sec.-Treas. James Seelbach and Vice Chairman Tom Mason.

Anti-Unionist in a Stew

COLUMBUS, Ohio (PAI)—Fred J. Milligan—not Mulligan—got himself into quite a stew here testifying against supplementary unemployment benefits as the executive secretary of the anti-union Ohio Information Committee.

Milligan claimed that SUB "has lost the only time it was submitted to the voters." After much stewing and under sharp questioning he had to admit that SUB "by itself was never submitted to the voters."



The Need Is Urgent

Michigan GOP Sets Sights On Increase in Sales Tax

DETROIT—A sharp tax bite on the meager funds of the state's unemployed workers, retirees, disabled, sick and low-income families is the only "solution" to the state's needs for additional revenue approved by the convention of the Michigan Republican party.

This raid on the meager earnings of the state's already over-taxed low-income groups would be made through a 33½ percent jump in the state's sales tax. The Republicans want to increase the present sales tax of 3 cents on each \$1 of purchases to 4 cents.

REACTIONARY Republican leaders, who have been proposing this program in the Legislature, won convention backing for hitting the low-income and non-income groups hardest when they overrode a mild suggestion by the so-called "modern" wing of the party for a flat-rate income tax that would also dip into the pockets of the lower-income groups.

A sales tax, such as the one in effect in Michigan, is one of the most regressive consumer taxes now in effect.

Because of the sales tax, Michigan's low-income groups, those earning less than \$2,000 a year, pay nearly four times as much in taxes proportionately as do persons earning more than \$10,000.

LOW-INCOME GROUPS would continue to bear a disproportionate share of the additional cent, if it were added to the sales tax levy. The under \$2,000 group would shell out 1.5% of the total income to meet the sales tax increase, while those in the over \$10,000 bracket would pay only about one-fourth as much.

The taking over of the resolutions committee by the reactionary legislative leadership of the GOP was aimed at forestalling even a slight hint in the party's platform that big business profits and high incomes should be tapped to help finance the state's budget needs.

Policy-making Republicans broadly hinted that a tax program based on ability-to-pay as proposed by Governor Williams is somewhat un-American while GOP soak-the-poor approach is not only patriotic but mighty pleasing to the big money boys who called the shots at the convention and who own all the shares of GOP stock.

Kansas Labor Seeks More Jobless Aid

TOPEKA, Kan. (PAI)—Chances look good for improvement in the Kansas Unemployment Insurance law. The Kansas AFL-CIO is pushing for a jobless pay formula which would pay an unemployed worker one-half his average wage up to a maximum of \$40 a week, compared with the present \$34. Duration would be extended from 20 to 26 weeks.

Pioneer RWDSUer Jack Greenwald Dies in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Jack Greenwald, one of the pioneer members and officers of the RWDSU in this city, died on Feb. 20. He was 60 years old.

Greenwald suffered a stroke on Feb. 15 and was taken to Grant Hospital where he died five days later.

Funeral services were held Feb. 23 and burial took place at Waldheim cemetery. The services were attended by members and public officials.

The 7th constitutional convention of the Joint Board, of which Greenwald was sergeant-at-arms, scheduled for Feb. 22, was cancelled on account of his death. It will be held instead at the end of March. Greenwald was also president of Local 239, Retail Cigar, Food and Drug Workers Union, and president of the Joint Board's credit union.

Jack Greenwald was the type of man who's irreplaceable," said the Joint Board's president, Henry Anderson. "There were three important things in his life—his family, his synagogue and his union. As the rabbi said at the funeral services, Jack was a model we should all emulate. He gave generously of himself to his fellow men and asked nothing in return."

Anderson said that the Joint Board's current campaign to raise funds for Histadrut would be dedicated to Greenwald's memory, because that agency of Israel was "close to his heart."

Greenwald, who was a salesman at the Central Cigar Store here at the time of his death, is survived by his son, Arthur, and a grandson.

Ala. Labor Rallies Behind Framed Strike Leaders

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Support for the two Perfection Mattress Co. strike leaders framed on phony bombing charges has been mobilized among organized labor in this city and throughout the state of Alabama.

No new date had been set at presstime for the trial of one of the defendants, John Richardson, following his indictment last month. Nor had the Circuit Court grand jury taken any action on the severed case of his co-strike leader, Alexander White.

Richardson's trial was originally scheduled to start Feb. 24, but was put off at the request of his attorneys, Cooper, Mitch, Black and Crawford, because, they charged, a fair trial could not be given in the atmosphere of hysteria created by the press around the company-inspired plot against the two men. Conviction under Alabama law could mean the death penalty for

Richardson and for White, if he too is indicted.

Full financial support for the legal fight in defending the two strike leaders has been given by the International Union, Aasi Area Director Frank Parker said. And pledges of support have come from local unions of the RWDSU Alabama Council.

AFL-CIO Councils Cooperate

The State and City AFL-CIO Councils have also offered their cooperation in the RWDSU's defense of the two framed trade unionists. Pres. Barney Weeks and Sec. Treas. Leroy Lindsay of the state council, and Pres. Roland Goodwin, Vice Pres. Boysie Anderson and Sec. Treas. John Medders of the city body have all met with Parker on the case.

District Director R. E. Parr of the Steelworkers and other other labor leaders in the area have told Parker

their organizations are behind the RWDSU's fight.

Richardson and White were accused in the union-busting plot of bombing the home of a scab in the Perfection plant in mid-November. No harm to any person and little damage occurred in the incident. There was no direct evidence against the two strike leaders of any participation in the bombing. All trade unionists here are convinced the pair are the victims of a frameup by an employer intent on busting the union.

Meanwhile, on another front in the struggle against the union-busting firm, the RWDSU's appeal of a U.S. Court injunction against picketing of local retail outlets of Perfection products was scheduled to be heard in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La., on March 30. The union's appeal is being aided by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO.

Pact Talks Open in Va. With Five Peanut Plants; 2,500 Seek Wage Boosts

SUFFOLK, Va.—With the Suffolk Peanut Co. once again embarked on a union-busting course, Local 26 has opened negotiations for a new pact covering the plant's 190 employees. Meanwhile, contract talks were scheduled to start soon at the four other peanut plants in the local—Planter's, Parker's, Lummis, all in Suffolk; and Pretlow in Franklin, Va. A total of about 2,500 workers in the five plants are involved.

The union's key proposals to Suffolk are wage increases, holiday pay, promotion by seniority, and vacation improvements, it was reported by '26' Pres. Lock J. Parker. After a brief initial bargaining session, the company representatives said they would "study" the demands and submit counter proposals.

"It appears from their proposals," said Parker, "that the company is once more attempting to demoralize and destroy the union at Suffolk Peanut. And we at Local 26 are bracing ourselves for any eventuality."

Parker recalled that in March 1958 the Suffolk workers were forced to strike briefly to defend themselves against a gang-up of Peanut industry employers trying to dictate a contract with no improvements.

Among the pact changes presently sought by the company that would undermine the union is elimination of dues checkoff, an increase in workers' production quotas and weakening of seniority provisions.

Demands at Planter's

In addition to wage increases, the union's key demands at Planter's will be adjustments in classification, payment by the company for part of Security Plan coverage, and a program to re-train displaced employees for new jobs created by automation.

The last is a major proposal. In one department where the company employed about 225, newly installed machinery now requires only 5 workers to operate the

department. Installation of new machinery in other departments will cut with similar depth into the labor force, Parker pointed out.

To protect the workers against discrimination in the filling of new jobs created by automation, the union will be seeking anti-discrimination clauses in the new agreement at Planter's, Parker said.

Miss. Bakery Fires 7 To Thwart Organizing

MERIDIAN, Miss.—The firing of seven employees of Hardin's Bakery here has temporarily slowed down the RWDSU's organizing drive as the company's unfair labor practices are being probed by the National Labor Relations Board.

In the first RWDSU action in southern Mississippi, the drive was started last month among the bakery's 50 production workers. With organizer C. T. Daniels in charge, a majority was soon signed up. Soon after, however, the company fired seven of the signers.

The union's charges of unfair labor practices filed against Hardin's declare that the seven men were dismissed for union activity in violation of the law.

Hardin's operates four other bakeries in scattered locations in Mississippi. Plans to organize these branches are also being made by the union.



SIGNING OF PACT between Birmingham Local 201A and the Barber Pure Milk Co. last month finds company's Gen'l Mgr. William C. Stewart putting his signature on dotted line. Behind him, l. to r., are '201A' Pres. W. C. Waldroup, Sec. C. A. Brock and Max Baggett, company's personnel and labor relations director.

Raises Won by 450 in Fla. At Two Citrus Canneries

ORLANDO, Fla.—Members of Local 1020 and of Local 1025, employed respectively at Southern Fruit Distributors, Inc., in Orlando, and at Plymouth Citrus Products Corp., received pay boosts ranging from 5 to 8 cents an hour in recent contract settlements, it was reported by Int'l Rep. William Connell. A total of 450 are employed at the two plants.

The one-year agreement at Southern Fruit was negotiated by a committee led by Connell and including '1020' Pres. Kenneth Mathis, John Dye, Jesse Enofinger, Howard Rather, James Pearce and Helen Maskey.

Negotiations were prolonged at Plymouth and the settlement was reached only one day before a strike deadline set by Local 1025 leaders. The one-year contract here also calls for one additional paid holiday.

Members of the negotiating committee, led by Connell, were '1025' Pres. E. P. Goff, J. E. Watson, C. E. Cadle, D. W.

Goodman, W. E. Peck, Vester Love and Charlie Shaw.

Local 43, composed of citrus workers employed at Pasco Packing Co. in Dade City, where a good settlement was reached last December, recently elected the following officers to a one-year term: F. M. Clements, president; H. T. Anderson, vice president; Melvin Altman, secretary-treasurer; R. L. Crawford, recording secretary; and John Etheridge, H. T. Anderson and Elmer Bryant, trustees.

Va. Labor Fights to Keep Free Schools

RICHMOND, Va.—Organized labor in Virginia, where die-hard segregationists suffered a major defeat when Negro children were admitted to previously white schools in three communities, will fight any effort to abolish the free public school system.

GADSDEN, Ala.—The nine employees of Dobson's dry goods store here who recently joined the RWDSU have been locked out, it was reported by Alabama RWDSU Council Organizer J. K. Casey.

When they sought to negotiate for a contract last month, management refused to recognize their union and "laid off" three employees. The owner's answer to the union's protest was to close the store with the announcement that he was moving out of town. Dobson's has been in business here for 25 years.

Picketing of the store by its employees continues, aided by other RWDSU members in Gadsden.

Citing resolutions unanimously adopted at the last convention of the AFL-CIO Virginia State Federation & Industrial Union Council, Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow expressed confidence that a majority of workers in the state will support a campaign to retain the free schools in the commonwealth's constitution despite changes in the background since the convention.

The changes included a breakdown in Virginia's "massive resistance" to desegregation through the admission under court orders of Negro children to previously all-white schools in Alexandria, Arlington and Norfolk. The transition from segregation to desegregation in all three communities was peaceful.

Meantime, the General Assembly, at a

special session, repealed the compulsory attendance law; set up a system of grants of \$250 a year for each child for parents who want their children to have private segregated schooling because of objections to desegregation; and provided jail sentences and fines for persons convicted of threats to bomb schools, churches, airplanes or public buildings.

Possible repeal of the constitutional free public school system is one of the items on the agenda of a 40-man legislative committee which is expected to make recommendations to the special session when it is reconvened, probably late in March. Local option is expected to replace it.

"Regardless of the change in circumstances," Snow said, "we will oppose any effort to amend the constitution, and we expect to have the support of the big majority of the membership."

Snow also said widespread concern is being expressed over the effect of the compulsory school attendance repealer, upon which the State AFL-CIO convention took no position.

"It's quite possible the first result will be an increase in juvenile delinquency," he said. "Then there will be agitation to weaken the child labor laws and let down a lot of bars that would have a bad effect on the wage structures organized labor has built up for workers over so many years."

Canada

\$5.25 Weekly Raises Gained at 3 Dairies By '755' in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man.—Wage hikes of \$5.25 for the employees of Modern, Standard and Medo-Land Dairies here are provided in a new two-year contract signed recently with Local 755, it was reported by Business Agent G. Ritchie. Ice cream salesmen will receive an additional ½c per gallon in commissions.

'596' in Sydney, N.S. Installs New Officers

SYDNEY, N.S.—Election of officers and installation of the new Executive took place at the February monthly meeting of Local 596, it was reported by Business Agent Michael McDonald.

The new officers are Herman Grabher, president; Cornelius "Yap" Lever, 1st vice-president; John Bailey, 2nd vice-president; Lawrence Pierre, financial secretary-treasurer; Theresa MacPherson, recording secretary, and Robert Dunn, guard.

Grabher, a former vice president of the local, in his acceptance speech to the membership, pledged "the full devotion" of his services. Newly appointed Business Agent Dan White addressed the meeting and stressed the importance of shop stewards' duties. An article by White on minimum wage laws appears at the bottom of this page.

Speaking at a meeting of the new Executive, Int'l Rep. John Lynk urged the establishment of a school for Local 596 shop stewards in the area. Plans for such a school are now being considered. Meanwhile, the local is distributing copies of the Shop Stewards manual prepared by the Canadian Labor Congress.

Other matters discussed at the membership meeting included organization, the 5-day week for the retail-wholesale fields, pamphlet distribution, and buying union-made goods.

Of the total wage increase, \$2.25 is retroactive to Oct. 1, 1958 while \$3 becomes effective Oct. 1, 1959.

"This is the first two-year contract signed by this union since it became part of the RWDSU in 1953," said Ritchie, "and we sincerely hope that it will give a measure of stability to the dairy industry in the Province of Manitoba."

Two "firsts" in the industry in the province distinguish the new pact: three weeks vacation after 12 years of service; and a ninth paid holiday?

In addition to those gains, several clauses in the old pact were tightened, affecting route and job postings, leave of absence and the pension plan.

Assisting Ritchie in negotiations, he said, was "a very keen committee" consisting of Local 755 Pres. Ray Matheson, Sec.-Treas. George Yeats, Henri Letourneau and Bob Oxenforth.

Stan Donda Elected Brandon Council V-P

WINNIPEG, Man.—Stan Donda, a member of the Executive of the Modern Dairies Section of Local 755, has been elected vice-president of the Brandon District Labor Council. He has been an active member of the Dairy Workers Union since it was organized in Brandon in 1954.

"We know that Brother Donda will fulfill his obligations as vice president of the Council sincerely and well," said Business Agent G. Ritchie.

One Good Shop Leads to Another

ST. JOHN, N.B.—The newly formed RWDSU Local 1065 here, composed of employees of the Dominion Stores, was contacted through the picket lines one day last month by a group of employees of General Dairies, Ltd. On Feb. 27, the RWDSU's application for certification as the bargaining representative of the 52-man General shop was heard by the New Brunswick Labor Relations Board, it was reported by Int'l Rep. W. J. Kensit. Another RWDSU unit in the Province appears to be in the making, Kensit said.



NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD of Local 596 in Sydney, N.S., sits for its portrait. Front row, in usual order: Lawrence Pierre, financial secretary; Theresa MacPherson, recording secretary; Herman Grabher, president, and Cornelius "Yap" Lever, 1st vice-president. Back row: Dan White, business agent; Robert Dunn, guard; John Lynk, International representative, and Michael MacDonald, Local 596 business agent. See story at left.

Await Ruling on 'Unfair' Case Against N.B. Dominion Stores

ST. JOHN, N.B.—A decision by the New Brunswick Labor Relations Board on the RWDSU's unfair labor practices charges against the Dominion Stores, Ltd., was expected here soon, it was reported by Org. W. J. Kensit. The store management has refused to recognize the union at its Kings Square branch here where the union proved it had signed up 33 out of a total of 39 employees. Moreover, the store has refused to discuss the case of an employee fired for union activity.

The newly organized unit at the Kings Square branch formed the first RWDSU local, No. 1065, in the Province of New Brunswick last month.

Meanwhile, all Dominion branches in the Maritime Provinces remain on organized labor's "Unfair" list until the dismissed worker is reinstated and the store recognizes the RWDSU's application for certification as the representative of the Kings Square branch. Organization of the other two Dominion branches in St. John is proceeding at the same time.

The St. John District Labor Council is giving all-out support to the RWDSU's fight and is manning picket lines at the three branches. Also branding Dominion as unfair is a union truck carrying the message through St. John's main streets.

Only one newspaper in the area has carried the story of the union's campaign at Dominion—the Capitol-Weekly Free Press in Fredericton. The news boycott by other publications, Kensit pointed out, is "due to the fact that Dominion is a large advertiser."

McKenzie, Winstone Head '895' Bakery Sections

WINNIPEG, Man.—Annual elections of officers were held recently in two sections of Local 895, which is composed of bakery workers in this area.

One section consists of the local's membership in five bakeries: Bryce's, Canada Bread, General, McGavin's, Ltd., and Western Bread. Voted to office in this section were the following:

Art McKenzie, president, and Howard Roberts, vice-president, both re-elected; Jack R. Tanner, secretary-treasurer; McKenzie, H. DeVries, G. Trick and V. Lauze, delegates to the Winnipeg and District Labor Council; and N. E. Hives, J. Turner, J. Westley and F. Vincent, alternates.

In the McGavin Bakery section of Local 895, the following officers were elected for the year: G. Winstone, chairman, J. Meda, vice-chairman and C. Dalkeith, secretary. Named as delegate to the Manitoba Joint Council was Winstone with Meda as alternate.

Why Nova Scotia Needs a Decent Minimum Wage Law

By J. D. WHITE
Business Agent, RWDSU Local 596

SYDNEY, N.S.—The present legal minimum wage for female employees in the Province of Nova Scotia is \$21.60 for a 48-hour week. With this very inadequate floor under wages, some employers would have us believe that they have the interest of their employees at heart because they pay a starting rate of \$22—forty cents above the minimum!

During our organizing experience, we found many women employees being paid less than the minimum. We reported these incidents to the Department of Labor which in due course took steps to correct those situations. However, there is a deplorable situation in instances where the employee, in order to recover the difference between the legal minimum and what she was actually paid, had to sue her employer as the only recourse. It's obvious that such an employee would not be looked upon in a very favorable light by her employer. Indeed, it would be only a matter of time before that worker would be numbered among the unemployed.

When Local 596 was issued an RWDSU charter here in the industrial area of Cape Breton in 1951, the total membership was 79. It has grown to some 600 since then; but that figure represents less than one-third of the total number of workers who come within our jurisdiction in this area.

All of this makes us wonder why there are still some employees who feel that they don't need a union to represent them at the bargaining table. Perhaps a course in psychology would be in order for all union representatives to enable them to understand why this is so. Particularly when the minimum wage is used as the maximum by the employer.

Another sad and deplorable situation is that of the young man here who has just graduated from high school or college and who has an earnest desire to get a job near home. What does he find? Since there is no minimum wage for male workers, many of his would-be employers offer only the same minimum wage paid to female employees.

Small wonder that Nova Scotia's chief export is our young and educated people!

When is the Provincial Government going to wake up to the fact that this lamentable state of affairs plays no small part in the depression-like times we live in? Many employers have used the excuse that they cannot raise wages due to the so-called cut-throat competition. To this, we in organized labor say:

"If the employers were sincere and were trying to be fair to their employees, then they—the employers—would through their own organization (the Retail Merchants Association) seek to have fair-prices legislation enacted."

Recently, the employees of a certain company had this to say regarding its wage offer:

"If our employer expects us to settle for those wages, how can we be expected to maintain a decent standard of living and buy his products?"

It makes us wonder just how many employees feel like expressing similar feelings but hesitate to do so because they don't have a union to protect their democratic rights. We appeal to all such people to contact the local union representative in their area and get organized at once.

We sometimes hear of employees being dismissed for stealing from their employer. In almost every case we've investigated, we found that the wages paid were substandard. While we in organized labor never have, and never will, condone stealing, we nevertheless wonder just who bears the real moral responsibility.

Organized labor, through the medium of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor, has since its inception in the early 1940's, pressed the Government for legislation to proclaim a minimum wage for male employees and a decent upward revision of the sub-standard minimum wage for female workers.

The present Provincial Government is now in session and we can only hope its members will have a remorse of conscience and see fit to enact a decent minimum wage law for both male and female workers.

We have had a measure of success in raising the earnings and bettering the working conditions of our members, but until decent minimum wage standards are established, a major part of our task remains before us.



Why I oppose 'Right-to-work' laws

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

If our nation is to meet the needs of today and continue to go forward, all of us must be able to distinguish that which is good for the general welfare from that which is bad. I consider "right to work" laws to be bad for the individual states and bad for the nation.

They are bad not just for working people but for the employers as well, many of whom shortsightedly support this legislation.

Such laws would impose grave injustices on all working people. But employers would suffer, too, for the end result would be not only lower wages but a shrinking national economy and a drying up of purchasing power for America's mass production economy.

This would mean that our farmers also would be hurt. Everybody would be harmed in one way or another.

Most people realize we are a nation of workers and that whatever is harmful to the majority of our citizens is hurtful to the whole nation. It follows, then, that every man and woman who is dependent upon a job for his livelihood should understand the time-bomb that is concealed in these laws under plausible-sounding but untruthful slogans and labels.

The labels "right to work," "voluntary unionism," "voluntary union membership" and the like are misnomers, of course.

They are the sugar-coating to make palatable the bitter pill of the real intent of the laws which, I am afraid, most people do not take the time to read.

The "right to work" label is an implied promise that the legislation does not carry out. Such laws do not guarantee anyone a job or even the right to have a job.

The "voluntary union membership" slogan is another deceptive distortion to divert attention from the fact that this legislation makes legal a compulsory open shop, destroying the right of employers and employees to agree mutually on a union shop at the collective bargaining table.

The right is, of course, a key provision of the federal Taft-Hartley Act. Therefore, the agitation to enact state "right to work" laws is a highly suspect maneuver to override and nullify federal law.

As simply as I can say it, I am opposed to "right to work" legislation because it does nothing for working people, but instead gives employers the right to exploit labor.

Not only does it do nothing for working people, but it robs them of the gains they have made over more than half a century of bitter struggle for betterment.

Laws Give Workers Right to Voice

As I have said, our federal laws clearly state workers have a right to a voice in determining what shall be fair pay for their labor and skills. These laws provide that a majority of workers in a plant may select a trade union of their choice to represent them in collective bargaining with management.

This certainly seems a fair arrangement to me. The workers gain strength by sticking together which they otherwise would not have. The union provides them with a voice through which to present their side.

But suppose workers had no unions to represent them. Each employee would have to make his own arrangement with his employer. What chance would one worker have in an argument with management over a pay raise or better working conditions?

And if the employer decided he could hire two young workers for the wage he was paying an older, more experienced hand, what could the older worker do about it without the collective strength of a union to protect his rights?

The federal labor-management act also provides for reasonable union security. If a majority of workers decide there should be a union security clause, and this is agreed by management, then it becomes a part of the contract and a "condition of employment."

A worker does not have to be a member of the union to get a job. But

he is expected to become a member of the union after a period of thirty to sixty days.

This gives the union fair and reasonable security to carry out its responsibilities with the employer which arise because under the Taft-Hartley Act the union must by law represent all employees in the plant.

It would not be fair to the majority of workers, who have chosen a union to represent them and pay dues to support the continuing costs of union organization, to have to pay for obtaining a wage increase, or to prevent a wage cut, for a few workers who might try to get these benefits free.

A union requires membership of all in the plant, too, to prevent watering down of its strength through normal turnover or employment expansion and to combat establishment of a company-dominated union or non-union shop.

Here, again, the principle of union security is not only recognized by federal law but is in keeping with the American system of democratic government, which says that the will of the majority shall prevail.

It is this union security clause which gives workers a fair balance with management at the collective bargaining table. Without it, the strength of the workers' union can be whittled down to the point where an employer can pay the lowest possible wages.

NAM Sponsors 'Right-to-Work'

By now it is certainly well known that sponsorship of "right to work" laws stems from the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Farm Bureau Federation which they control, and that the large amounts of money spent in various states in an attempt to force passage of the laws comes mainly from some of our large corporations.

Perhaps it is not as widely known that the National Association of Manufacturers launched its first campaign to "break" trade unions at its national convention of 1903—more than a half century ago—and has been hard at it ever since.

As to the question of whether workers look to employers or trade unions to protect their interests, we have the answer in U.S. government records.

Between 1947 and 1951 the federal government conducted 46,119 secret ballot elections on the question of whether workers want the union shop. In 97 per cent of the elections the workers voted for the union shop.

I think it is not unreasonable to question the motives of the "right to work" sponsors in view of these facts.

I can best sum up my opposition to "right to work" laws in these words:

I am opposed to this legislation because it is narrow in concept, punitive and discriminatory against wage-earners, and is designed solely to benefit employers.

I am opposed to it because its real aim is to destroy American labor.

I am opposed to it because the campaign to enact "right to work" laws is based on dishonesty and deception.

I am opposed because it would upset the present balance between labor and management that has become a basic guarantee of a prosperous national economy.

I am opposed to "right to work" laws because they promote industrial strife instead of industrial peace.

It is true that unions have become powerful over the years. But we should not forget that the power of the unions is puny compared to the power that goes with enormous wealth of Big Business. And business had power first.

Whether unions have grown and with this growth have become powerful is not the problem today.

The problem, rather, is to make both labor and business feel the responsibility that goes with power, and to use this power mutually for the benefit of all.



Joyous smiles on faces of immigrants from Rumania tell how they feel about reaching Israel after years of waiting for exit visas.

EXODUS 1959

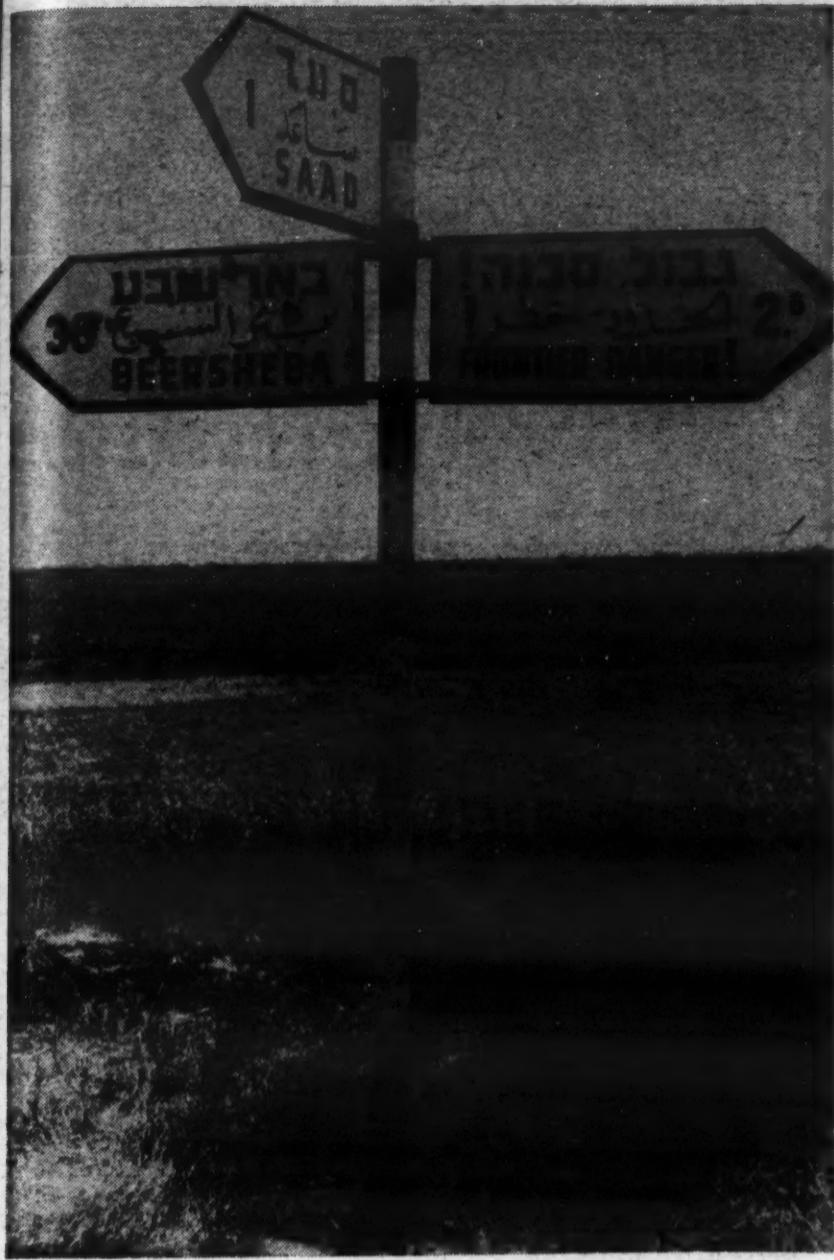
100,000 Jews
Flee Rumania's Tyranny
For Freedom in Israel



Israeli farmers, like U.S. pioneers, must defend their homesteads. This settler is readying his machine gun before going out on patrol with watchdog.



Arm-swinging women soldiers of Israeli army serve side by side with men, even in combat areas. All Israeli girls go into armed forces at age 18 for two years' service, while boys serve 2½ years.



Road sign pointing to border 2.6 kilometers (1½ miles) away testifies to dangers in Israel's frontier zone. Marks on left side of sign were made by Arab bullets.



Children of newly-arrived immigrants walk through sand that surrounds settlement in Negev desert area. Before long this barren waste, like others in Israel, will be fertile homeland.

By MAX STEINBOCK

Once again, the tiny land of Israel is offering a haven for thousands of wretched, homeless people, and in doing so is fulfilling the mission foreseen by its founders as its principal reason for being: to give Jews of other lands who face discrimination and persecution a homeland where they can enjoy freedom and equality.

This time, the exodus is from Rumania. More than 10,000 Jewish men, women and children are leaving that Iron Curtain country each month; their destination, almost without exception, is Israel. It is expected that more than 100,000 Rumanian Jews will arrive in Israel this year—five times as many as were expected when the 1959 Israeli budget was prepared a few months ago.

The scope of the problem facing Israel, with its population of 2 million, can be realized if we imagine the United States coping with a gigantic influx of impoverished refugees. Last year the U.S. took in nearly 40,000 Hungarian refugees and the impact was felt throughout the nation. But if we were to admit a group comparable to the Rumanian exodus to Israel, it would be no less than 9 million men, women and children.

The influx will tax all of Israel's resources to the limit. And, since most of the task of caring for the new arrivals falls upon Histadrut, Israel's Labor Federation, the need for help from abroad for Histadrut becomes more urgent than ever. This makes projects such as the RWDSU's fund-raising campaign to build a cultural center in Ramat Gan more valuable and timely than ever.

Rumanian Jews Have History of Persecution

The history of the Jews in Rumania during the last 20 years has been one of almost continuous persecution under various dictatorships: the fascist regime of Iron Guard leader Ion Antonescu; occupation by the Nazis; occupation by the Red Army; and the present Communist regime which has been in power since 1947.

While the Nazis occupied Rumania during World War II, they and the Rumanian fascists sent some 400,000 of the 850,000 Jews in that country to death in concentration camps and extermination centers. Immediately after the war 100,000 of the survivors migrated to Palestine, and another 100,000 went there in 1949 and 1950 when the Communist government permitted additional emigration. But in 1951 the Reds suddenly clamped the lid on and refused to issue any more exit visas. The sudden halt caused terrible personal hardships in many Jewish families, with husbands and wives, parents and children separated from each other.

Apparently the cause of the halt in migration was the fear of the Communists that Rumanian Jews with skills they needed would leave before they could train non-Jewish replacements. This seemed to be confirmed in August, 1958, when the gates were opened again, and Rumania began to issue exit visas at the rate of 1,500 a month—a rate that quickly increased to the present 10,000 a month. Apparently the government had no further need of their skills, having trained enough replacements.

These Rumanian emigrants are being stripped of all they possess before they leave their homeland. And, in the manner that has become all too familiar in the past generation, they are subjected to the petty tyranny and cruelty that are typical of a totalitarian state.

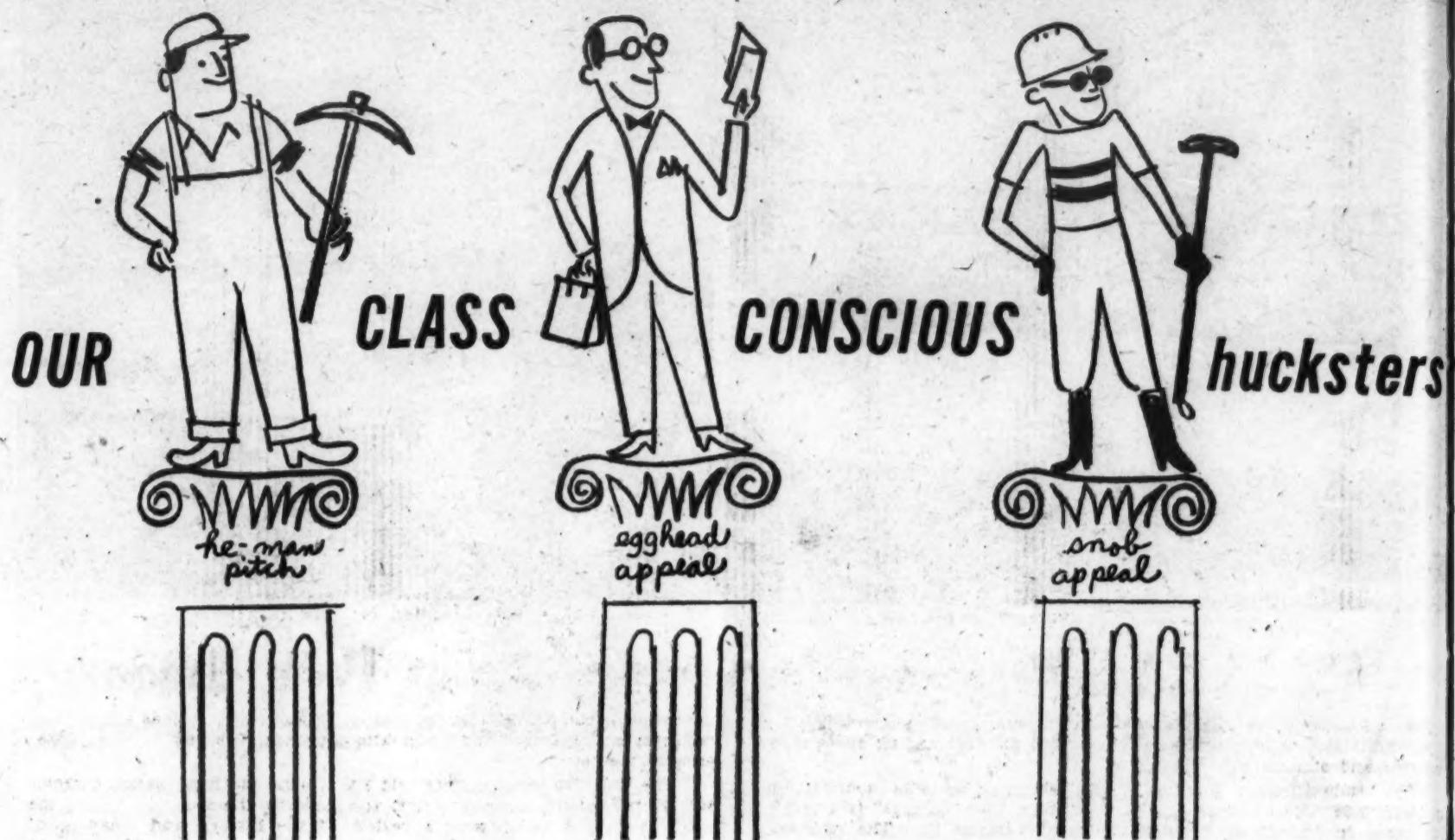
As described by an American reporter, Rumanian Jews applying for exit visas must "shuffle through 80 different government offices . . . 80 uncooperative clerks. They must surrender all property, money and documents. Furniture may not be taken and it may not be sold . . . At the frontier, even the last cigarette is taken."

Hardships Cannot Halt Exodus

But despite all the hardships, the desire to leave is so great that many Jews wait in line in front of government offices all night long in order to obtain a precious exit visa. However, their arrival as destitute immigrants poses special problems for Israel. Unlike the United States, which accepts only healthy people with either relatives or organization that are committed to support them if necessary, Israel accepts all—sick or well, young or old, trained or unskilled.

Histadrut's medical branch, Kupat Holim, is responsible for the medical care of all new immigrants. Right now, the anticipated need is so great that 42 new clinics are being built in the Negev, the southern desert area. Vocational schools must be provided for the unskilled, and a new language, Hebrew, must be taught to all the immigrants. In these urgent educational programs, a cultural center like the one that RWDSUers are sponsoring assumes even greater importance.

American labor, which has done so much already to develop the democratic institutions of Israel, can take pride in seeing the facilities it has created put to new and valuable use in this latest exodus to the Holy Land. Americans of all walks of life, who have a deep commitment to the cause of democracy everywhere in the world, will redouble their efforts to help the Rumanian emigrants as well as persecuted Jews in other lands by supporting Histadrut.



By HILBERT ELSON

Tighten your shock absorbers. You are about to be clobbered by another of life's disenchantments similar to the ones you experienced when you found out that Kris Kringle isn't for real and that the birds and the bees are.

This one may be too much-of a jolt, so let's creep up on it obliquely. After all, it's been part of our credo for a long, long time that our country is a society without social classes. We've blithely assumed all this while that there is no caste system in the United States, as there is in certain benighted foreign nations.

In American life, so goes the credo, the wage-earner and the industrialist are essentially in the same class. For aren't they both engaged in the common task of making an enterprise tick for the mutual prosperity of both, and for the economic health of the nation as a whole?

The very word, "class," is something Americans shy away from. Did you ever see American hotels advertise themselves as "first class" or "second class" as hotels do abroad? The airlines carefully shun the label, using instead the euphemisms of "De luxe," "Tourist" and "Economy" to describe their various classes of accommodations. And railroads say "Pullman" and "Coach" in sustaining the taboo.

Ours is a "People's Capitalism," the National Association of Manufacturers tells us. The NAM explains that the democracy of the United States is such that it has practically leveled all groups into one vast socio-economic melting pot. You're as good as the next man—socially, anyway. And Sales Clerk Sadie and the Boss's Lady are sisters under the skin.

Classless Admen Classy, Too

And who is the eloquent mouthpiece that delivers this message for the NAM, the Chamber of Commerce and all the other high priests of this "classless" credo? Why, none other than the advertising industry, intimately referred to as Madison Avenue—that's who! That's why it's not only shocking but also bewildering when the same voice brings us the revelation that there ARE classes in America!

The stunning disclosure came in the February issue of News Front, "The Picture News Magazine for Management," via an article titled, "Why Selling Must Be Class Conscious."

"Before an advertiser can sell with maximum

effect at different social levels," the article begins, "he must first understand the differences between social classes."

There, in those five apocalyptic words is the giveaway: ". . . the differences between social classes."

Looks like our opinion molders have been speaking from both sides of their grey flannel mouths at the same time, giving us, the general public, the message about a classless America, and management the one about a decidedly classful U.S.

Which is correct? We're forced to the conclusion that in the latter they are telling the truth; because when they deal with the problem of selling and moving goods, the professional persuaders don't dare lie. They get down to economic bedrock and leave the romantic myth of classlessness to the rest of us.

Learning Who Buys What and Why

For management, they make heavy studies of social stratification to learn who buys what and why, how much buying power each social class has and how it is apportioned, who makes the buying decisions at different levels, and how they are influenced in their choice by television, newspapers, magazines, etc.

In exploring the reasons why people buy the things they do, Madison Avenue's hucksters now utilize all the tools of social research to determine how people's social backgrounds affect their buying patterns.

Such a study, reported in the News Front article, was made recently by Dr. August B. Hollingshead of Yale University. Up at Yale, they don't fool around when they sink their teeth into a sociological project. Dr. H., working out an "Index of Social Position" based on occupation, education and residence neighborhood, comes up with more social classes than Mr. Class Struggle himself, Karl Marx, ever knew existed. To be exact—five, as follows:

Class I—\$10,000-\$50,000; major executives and professional men; college education, some inherited wealth.

Class II—\$6,000-\$10,000; executives of national organizations, business owners and lower-paid professionals; college education.

Class III—\$3,000-\$10,000; white collar workers, small business proprietors; high school graduates.

Class IV—\$3,000-\$5,000; hourly-paid workers, skilled and service workers; 8-12 years of schooling.

Class V—\$2,000-\$4,300; factory hands and unskilled labor, grammar school education.

About this multi-class picture, Dr. H. has some interesting data to aid the hucksters in their brainwashing of the consumer. Such as that there is an "upward mobile" segment of each class that aspires toward a higher class; and that "upper and lower classes are least class-conscious;" and that "Old Line Class I members, bending over backwards to demonstrate 'under-consumption', are more likely to choose a foreign car . . . than a Cadillac, the No. 1 prestige symbol to Classes I and II."

Most passionate social aspirations are found among "the newly arrived" members of Class I and the majorities of Classes II and III, striving to keep up impressive fronts, according to the Yale study. It's these consumers who are found to be most susceptible to products displayed in settings of liveried chauffeurs and country clubs. By contrast, certain wage earners are supposed to respond to a "he-man" pitch, and certain brands of cigarettes pride themselves on being "the workingman's smoke."

But we don't think you're concerned at the moment with the details of this sociological profile Dr. H. has drawn of America to guide management in its advertising operations.

Go Ahead and Look

You're probably glancing back at that "Index of Social Position" trying to locate yourself among its five classes and their "upward mobile segments," wondering how you ever could have thought so classlessly that you didn't belong somewhere.

So, as the shock of disenchantment wears off and you get to know your real sociological self, you may want to work up some wholesome class-consciousness of your own. With this new identity, it might even get to be fun reading the ads and viewing those TV commercials, detecting the special class sales pitch being beamed at you.

Go right ahead and don't feel self-conscious about being class-conscious. The class-conscious community of Madison Avenue knew it all the time.

And the classy admen will go right on selling the myth of classlessness with one hand, while they break you down into classes with the other, the better to break down your sales resistance.



First new-member class in current series being given by District 65 is conducted by Organization Dir. Bill Michelson, right.

'65' Classes: New Members Learn About Their Union

A new approach to the problem of educating union members got its first tryout last month and was pronounced an outstanding success by teachers and students alike.

The students are a group of nearly 500 applicants for membership in District 65. The teachers are union officers. The "campus" is a meeting room in the 11-story headquarters of District 65. The diploma, awarded after attendance at the two sessions which constitute the union's new-member classes, is a union book.

After applicants have completed three months of employment in a '65' shop and have been approved by the executive boards of their respective locals, they are eligible for union membership. But all too many of them learn far too little—in three months on the job—about the rights and obligations of union members. And, since they never had to fight for the conditions they enjoy, they may take these benefits for granted.

The new-member classes were organized by '65' Vice-Pres. Milton Reverby to give applicants for membership an opportunity to learn what their union—and the entire labor movement—is all about. In a report to the union's monthly meeting of 1,000 shop stewards and rank-and-file officers, Reverby had noted that "many people come into the union with all kinds of distorted notions about the labor movement . . . full of the anti-labor prejudices arising from the Taft-Hartley period we live in, in which unions are pictured by anti-labor forces as undemocratic and racket-ridden organizations."

With a turnover of 23,000 new members during the past five years,

the scope of the problem facing District 65 was recognized as a huge one, requiring an organized and systematic approach. The new-member classes were the result.

The first two sessions were held Feb. 16 and 18. Organization Director Bill Michelson conducted the first and Reverby the second. Among the subjects they covered were a review of the history and meaning of District 65 and the labor movement as a whole; a discussion of wage standards and other details of '65' contracts; and an introduction to the various union services and departments.

Duplicate meetings for Spanish-speaking applicants were conducted by Organizers Carlos Ortiz and Mario Abreu.

The meetings provided ample opportunity for the new members to ask questions and to discuss the problems they faced in their shops and in the union. Special interest was displayed by the applicants in the broad program of health and welfare benefits available to 65ers through the union's Security Plan. As a matter of fact, the eagerness of the new members to take the floor and participate in the discussion will make it necessary to allocate more time for discussion in future classes, Reverby said.

Also in store for future sessions are specially prepared literature and the use of slides and other visual aids.

In summing up the value of the new-member classes, Michelson cited the fine turnout at the first sessions and the warm response of the applicants as evidence that "these meetings will make an important contribution to the unity of our members and the strength of our union."



Attentive audience is typified by these applicants for membership in District 65 attending special course.

R.S.V.P.

By JANE GOODSELL

Giving a party is one of the most trying experiences of married life. Few other projects engender such hostility between husband and wife.

The basic trouble is that a man regards a party as a trifling affair—a simple matter of having a bunch of people over and giving them something to eat. His wife, on the other hand, looks on a party as an earth-shaking event—a full-fledged stage production, in which her house, her furniture, her cooking, her tableware and that awful worn spot in the hall carpeting will be exposed to public view.



The mere thought of giving a party rocks a woman to the core, and often causes nightmares in which she dreams that she is shopping, stark naked, in the supermarket.

Between the moment a woman starts muttering, "We've simply got to have the Bensons to dinner" to the first ring of the doorbell on the appointed night, a good many things will take place. The interval of time between these two events depends largely on the hostess' feeling about the Bensons. If she regards them as ordinary mortals, much like herself, it may require only a few days of preparation to welcome them into her home. After a brief whirl of window-washing, silver polishing, floor waxing and recipe experimentation, she will be ready to telephone an invitation to the Bensons to drop in for potluck a few days hence. "Just a little pickup supper, and I hope you won't mind being treated like family. I'm really not going to fuss."



—Records Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

If, however, she views the Bensons as awesome creatures, who exist in a rarefied social atmosphere and dine regularly on squab and wild rice, the getting-ready process will take much longer. In extreme cases it can take a woman longer to have a party than to have a baby. Preparations may involve not only borrowing china and sending the rugs out to be cleaned, but redecorating the entire house and taking a course in flower arranging.

She will spend sleepless nights, fretting about who to invite as the Bensons' associate guests. With the businesslike seriousness of a director casting a play, she analyzes personalities (cursing the fact that nice husbands have impossible wives and vice versa), arranges balanced groupings of introverts and extroverts, and calculates the seating space in her house.

By this time she is in such a state of nervous tension that she regards Mrs. Benson as cordially as a tax inspector. Although, in truth, Mrs. Benson will be too busy worrying whether she has worn the right dress to notice whether she is drinking from a crystal goblet or a tin cup, her hostess imagines her balancing silver in her hand to test its weight and running her fingers over windowsills to check for dust.

And what is our hostess' husband doing to lighten her burden during these trying times? He is distributing casual pats on the back and airy admonitions not to get so upset. "After all, it's just a few people for dinner."



By the eve of the party he is shrugging his shoulders and issuing blanket statements that his wife has gone out of her mind. He is exasperatingly unhelpful and somehow manages to bungle the simplest manual tasks, such as filling the ice bucket and bringing up folding chairs from the basement. He grumbles about having to shave twice in one day, and he picks a crucial moment—such as the unmolding of the gelatin salad—to relay the information that the checking account is overdrawn.

In spite of the difficulties, there comes a time when you can no longer avoid having a party. The moment arrives when you owe everybody you know, and there is no hope of anybody inviting you to dinner. Until you assume your social obligations, you are doomed to eat your own cooking and depend on the companionship of your loved ones for the rest of your life.

There is, as far as I know, only one way out of this dilemma. You can move away, and start life afresh with a totally new circle of friends. Come to think of it, this might be simpler than giving a party.

Clothes-Horsing Around



By MAIA RODMAN

CHECK MATED

This year checks are hot news, and black-and-white combinations will be favored over other colors. Whether you are planning to be the belle of the Easter parade or the prettiest girl in the office, before you invest in a checked suit or dress consider these hints:

- If you are built horizontally (a bit wide), stick to the fairly small-sized checks. The giant ones will make you look boxy.
- A checked coat, suit or dress needs a hat that doesn't compete. By all means choose a hat to match one of the check colors. Forget feathers, flowers and veils. A sailor hat goes with a checked suit like a sailor with a pretty girl.
- Don't add a third-color accessory to a two-color check.
- If your hips are large in proportion to your bust and waist, wear a plain, dark skirt with a checked jacket.

Just as the blue-and-green combination in prints was prominent last summer, so black-and-white combinations will dazzle the eye this coming summer. Black-and-white will not only be limited to checks, but will be found in florals, stripes, polka dots, geometric and abstract designs. In formal wear it will be most prettily shown in a black top and full white skirt combination, or (to show off that tan), in white fabric bosom and shoulders atop a black sheath.

SYNTHETIC FABRICS AND THEIR CARE

Wonder fabrics can be wonderful if they don't leave us wondering. The tag "Wash and Wear" can be just as misleading as last year's waistline.

Here are some hints on the care of miracle fabrics from their makers as quoted in *Glamour*:

Mr. Samuel Pettus of Du Pont, an expert on fabric finishes says:

"If the label or hang-tag gives no instructions, no percentages of synthetic blends, no reliable firm's trademark of special processing, regard the garment with caution. These words are great sellers, but mean nothing by themselves."

Mr. Arthur Wachter of American Viscose Corporation advises:

"When contemplating purchases, you should insist on factual, informative instructions for washing . . . Ask the salesperson (if complete information is not given), 'Is this article washable in my machine?' If the answer is 'yes', have her note it on your sales slip. It's your insurance. Tags are important because today, no one, not even an expert, can tell you by looking at a fabric whether or not it can be satisfactorily washed . . . The tag should tell you this, and the information on the tag is based on laboratory tests."

So hang on to that tag!

Remember that nylon is a great dye catcher, so don't wash any of the miracle fabrics with colors that might "bleed." Another important thing to remember: too much heat can destroy the advantages of wash-and-wear fabrics. Keep washing and ironing temperatures low. And no matter what the ads say about "no ironing," a little ironing of collars and cuffs is necessary if you want them to look presentable.

MACY'S FASHION SHOW

Together with a dozen fashion editors of metropolitan papers and national fashion magazines, this reporter attended the exciting unveiling of Macy's fashion imports in the Hotel Plaza's Grand Ballroom on February 19th. A large crowd of well-dressed women filled the immense room to capacity. A few men buyers seen here and there, managed to combine business with pleasure.

The collection, entitled "Elegant New Fashion Horizons from the Elegant Old World" lived up to its billing. All of the dresses came from Macy's Little Shop and were import originals from Paris, Rome and Barcelona.

European sportswear, as seen at the Plaza, didn't come close to competing with American-made styles shown, but the street dresses captured both the proverbial European elegance and the celebrated American casualness.

Several dresses and suits shown had this year's fashionable double or triple-tier skirts and most of the skirts featured the new hip-roundness. But the most interesting was the treatment given the neckline. The collars, in some cases, spilled prettily over the shoulderline, completely eliminating the sleeves.

Two suits by Chanel looked so classic that they appeared thoroughbred. Guy La Roche was applauded for his coral spring coat and a big hand was given Desses' mustard evening coat and Pierre Cardin's dress that went under it.

Black-and-white and navy-and-white combinations were predominant. A new shade of part-gray, part-green made its appearance and coral was seen on several silks. Prints held their own against the influx of checks. One polka-dot dress created a sensation when it appeared with an ostrich boa matching in color the dress' unusual green background.

The dresses were priced from under \$40 to over \$200. Not for you and me, perhaps, but no doubt lower-priced copies will be on the racks before long.

lighter side of the record



Brain Twisters

Problem: A newly wedded pair plans to start their family when their savings total \$1000. Their present rate of savings is \$42 a month. When will they be able to afford a baby?

Answer: About the time their second grandchild is born.

Problem: A child, getting an allowance of 50 cents a week, saves every penny of it to buy a bicycle costing \$34.95. How long will it take him?

Answer: About six weeks. By that time his parents or his grandparents will take pity on the poor little lad.

Problem: If your new car has a 500-mile warranty on defective parts, and you drive an average of 17 miles a day, when will your warranty run out?

Answer: The day before the motor develops a funny knock.

Then And Now

When I was a little chap,
My father used a razor strap
To keep me on the straight and narrow.
The sight of it would freeze my marrow!
My son, however, fears me not.
Discipline has gone to pot.
He sees how helplessly I stand,
Electric shaver in my hand.

Win Or Lose

Arguing with your wife is like running for the school board. You'll be sorry if you win.

For The Birds

A woman returned a smart pair of shoes to the exclusive shop where she had purchased them. "They won't do," she announced. "I simply can't walk in them."

"Madam," the clerk replied, looking down his nose, "people who have to walk don't shop here."



"Sorry F. G. . . You missed your raise again . . . Better luck next year."



NO HIDDEN CURVES: The cowgirl attire doesn't hide any of the charms of Karen Steele, co-starring in Warner's "West-bound."

Loyal

A wag has noted that some women are very loyal. When they reach an age they like, they stick to it.

Over The Shoulder

Oh, for the good old days when Lebanon was a sausages, Morocco was a leather and the summit was the top of a mountain.

Sorry, Old Man

At a Connecticut golf tournament recently, an official was surprised to catch the local minister driving off about ten yards in front of the tee mark. He hesitated, embarrassed to criticize a member of the cloth, but fair play won over.

"I'm afraid, sir," he said, "you must be disqualified. You just can't do that."

"Just can't do what?" demanded the reverend indignantly.

"Why you're driving off from the ladies' tee."

The pastor looked at the man helplessly.

"My friend," he said apologetically, "I am playing my third stroke."

Love and Safety

What's the safest mode of travel—horse-drawn buggy, boat, auto, bus, rail, plane? Tain't none of these, according to Director Paul Jones of the National Safety Council.

"By far the safest place to travel these days," he insists, "is the 'Tunnel of Love' in an amusement park. Our records fail to show a single accident in a 'Tunnel of Love'—a boast that can't be made by any other kind of transportation."

Fair Guess

Two little boys were gazing at a zebra in the zoo. "What a funny animal!" said one. "What is it?" "I don't know," replied the other. "But I think it's a sports model donkey."



in this issue . . .



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